

AUB appeals for help

BEIRUT, Oct. 27 (R). — The American University of Beirut (AUB) appealed today for urgent help to meet an expected deficit of more than \$57 million.

Dr. Calvin Plimpton, chairman of the AUB board of trustees, who arrived here last week to study the university's financial and academic situation, made the appeal in a press statement.

Dr. Plimpton said that the increasing financial impairment had led to a \$39 million loss.

The university had stopped payments of salaries and wages for as much as three months because of lack of cash.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Peres expresses fears

TEL AVIV, Oct. 27 (R). — Israeli Defence Minister Shimon Peres told a Labour Party meeting here today that the latest rapprochement between Egypt and Syria may prove dangerous to Israel.

While developments in Lebanon were still fluid, Israel had "made it clear that it will neither permit Syrian forces to dig in near the Lebanese border nor the Palestine Liberation Organisation "terrorists" to again use southern Lebanon as a base of operations against us," Mr. Peres said.

With Syrian support Palestinians reinforce bases in south Lebanon

KFAIR, Lebanon, Oct. 27 (R). — Palestinian commandos, with the unmistakable help of Syria, today reinforced what remains of their bases near Lebanon's border with Israel. The arrival of fresh commando troops in this village below the northwest slopes of Mount Hermon represents Syrian-Palestinian cooperation on a scale hardly imaginable a few weeks ago. The development is the clearest sign so far that a peace plan worked out in Riyadh 10 days ago and endorsed at a two-day Arab summit meeting which ended in Cairo last night marked a real change in Syrian-Palestinian relations, rather than just another interlude between hostilities.

The local Palestinian commander, Abu Rabah, told a Reuters correspondent: "The Syrians are helping us now because there is a new factor in the scene -- Israel. We will fight the Israelis together."

The Syrian army itself remains well to the north. But the newly-arrived Palestinians could reach the border area only by passing through Syrian-controlled areas of the Bekaa valley.

Moreover, many of the commando reinforcements have come from Syria itself -- where they sat out the fighting.

A substantial number of commandos are known to have been in Syria, unable to join the fighting in Lebanon since Syrian-Palestinian relations soured last spring. Meanwhile tough talk from right-wing leaders threw doubt over prospects for an early end to the Lebanese civil war.

Mr. Bashir Gemayel, commander

of the Phalangist Party's militia -- the biggest fighting force on the right -- was quoted as saying he was not optimistic about an early solution to the 18-month-long conflict in which 45,000 people have died.

He said in an interview with

the weekly magazine Al Sayad: "Our war is still a long one. As long as Lebanon has not been completely liberated... we consider the war to be still going on."

Mr. Camille Chamoun, leader of the far-right National Liberal Party, said in an interview with

the U.N. to investigate the origins of the damage. "The house-to-house survey revealed 4,180 structures of which 4,088 were, according to the experts' findings, destroyed by deliberate action," the report said.

Israel has asserted that bombing during the 1967 and 1973 wars caused the devastation to the city, which once had about 45,000 inhabitants.

Sri Lanka Ambassador Shirley Amerasinghe, now president of the General Assembly, heads the committee which has been investigating Israeli practices in occupied territories. In his covering note for the report, he said the committee was satisfied with the thoroughness and precision of the Swiss team's survey.

"Their observations are obviously unimpeachable," he said.

Mr. Amerasinghe said the committee felt the international community had sunk into "a torpor of indifference on the lot of the civilian population of the occupied territories." He urged Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to lead a renewed initiative on their behalf.

Information before the committee, which has been barred by Israel from visiting the occupied territories, indicated that 61 settlements had so far been established there, the report said.

The occupiers had adopted excessively severe measures to repress any sign of protest, including reprisals like demolishing houses and prohibiting exports, it said.

The Palestinians were made to feel they were there only on sufferance, and the process of annexing the occupied part of Jerusalem continued, the committee said.

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The new president of Lebanon, Mr. Elias Sarkis, confers in Cairo Wednesday with King Hussein. (JNA photo).

King Hussein: Summit was successful, timely

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein returned here Wednesday from Cairo, where he attended the eighth Arab summit conference.

In an interview with Egyptian Television Wednesday, he said that Lebanon was in need of concerted Arab action to help it heal its wounds, achieve peace and reconstruct a modern country on a solid basis. All the Arabs face challenges and dangers, and Arab meetings are a must to consult and discuss changes and steps to be adopted to face these challenges, King Hussein said.

The summit discussions were frank and cordial, he added, "and I think that the summit was one of the most successful summit meetings, as it came at the right time to deal with current Arab problems and halt the bleeding in Lebanon."

Before departing Cairo for home, King Hussein held a lengthy morning meeting with Syrian President Hafez Assad to discuss the

results of the summit and future steps to consolidate Arab solidarity.

The King also met with United Arab Emirates Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah Al Sweidi.

The King later thanked President Sadat and the Egyptian people for the cordial atmosphere in which the summit took place.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Cabinet Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf and Minister of Court Amer Khamash also returned with His Majesty. The King was welcomed on his arrival here Wednesday afternoon, by H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan, Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhouat, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt-Gen. Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker and a number of high ranking government and military officials.

King Hussein sent a cable of thanks to President Sadat as he left Egyptian airspace, thanking him for his hospitality and his efforts which resulted in the success of the summit.

Visit to occupied areas planned

Israeli issue at centre stage of UNESCO meet

NAIROBI, Oct. 27 (R). — Israel has agreed to allow a mission from the world-cultural organisation UNESCO to visit occupied Arab territories early next year, the body's director general announced here today.

The mission will study the educational and cultural situation there and recommend how UNESCO can help the Arab people.

The Director-General, Mr. Ahmadou Mahtar M'bow of Senegal, praised Israel for what he called "this positive new attitude."

UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, has been embroiled in controversy for two years

over hostility by many member countries towards Israel.

The United States has withheld \$38 million in dues, a quarter of the organisation's budget, because of action against Israel which has effectively barred it from most UNESCO activities.

At UNESCO's last General Conference in Paris two years ago, it voted to cut off aid to Israel in protest against unauthorised archaeological digging in occupied Arab Jerusalem and barred it from its regional activities.

Mr. M'bow told a UNESCO conference here today the U.S. non-payment of dues had endangered its survival.

Mr. Hector Wynter, Jamaican Chairman of UNESCO's Executive Board, in an earlier speech said the bitter clashes over Israel in 1974 should never have occurred. He drew attention to a recommendation by the board which he said should "defuse an explosive situation which should never have had any ingredients for an explosion."

The recommendation calls on the conference to take the necessary measures to enable members not yet in a regional grouping to join one.

The clash in 1974 centred on an application by Israel to join the European regional group.

Arab, Soviet bloc and Third World countries voted against the move because Israel was defacing Moslem monuments in Jerusalem.

Israel's decision to permit a UNESCO mission to visit may help defuse the issue, observers said.

Membership of UNESCO today rose to 140 with the admission of Grenada, Surinam, Seychelles, Papua-New Guinea and Mozambique. Angola is expected to join during the conference.

Mr. M'bow, in a report to the conference, said UNESCO had been falsely accused, during a Latin American regional conference in Costa Rica on mass media, of supporting government control of the press and nationalisation of the media.

The regional conference on the contrary reaffirmed the need to guarantee freedom of expression, he said.

The director general noted however that there were serious divergences over a draft declaration on mass media -- Soviet-inspired -- that will be debated during the five-week conference.

But he said this was not surprising, given the various social systems of UNESCO members, and he added: "I am certain it must be possible to reach a consensus."

The draft resolution says "states are responsible for the activities in the international sphere of all mass media under their jurisdiction."

The United States has strongly attacked the draft. An alternative declaration, said by informed sources to be American-inspired, is now circulating at the conference. It stresses freedom of the press.

Mr. M'bow spoke for over three hours before stopping two-thirds of the way through his speech, which he will finish tomorrow.

3 Egyptian

"parties" vie for parliamentary election wins

CAIRO, Oct. 27 (R). — Egyptians vote tomorrow in a parliamentary election which could pave the way for a return to a multi-party system after more than 24 years of one-party rule.

Three distinct groupings -- leftist, centrist and rightwing -- have emerged from the ranks of the Arab Socialist Union (ASU), which has been the only permitted political party up to now.

Political analysts and officials of all three groups have forecast that the centrists, led by Prime Minister Mamdouh Salem, are likely to make the strongest showing.

They predict Mr. Salem and his supporters could capture 40 per cent of the seats in the new 350-member People's Assembly.

The rightists are expected to win 20 per cent, the leftists 10 per cent, and independents the rest.

More than 1,600 candidates are contesting the seats. Despite the significance of the elections for political developments in Egypt, party officials are not certain of a mass turnout by the country's nine million voters.

They said voters might be confused by the proliferation of candidates -- with as many as 30 standing in some constituencies.

Candidates who fail to get an absolute majority in tomorrow's vote will face a second ballot in a week's time.

President Anwar Sadat will vote in his home constituency of Tela, in the Nile Delta, where the centrist candidate was shot and wounded during the election campaign. A relative of the president is standing in Tela as an independent.

The prime minister is expected to win in his constituency in Alexandria, but several other government ministers are thought to be in danger of defeat.

They include Trade and Supplies Minister Zakaria Abdul Fatah.

Leftist leader Mr. Khaleo Mohieddin is also faced with a tough fight against his centrist cousin in the constituency they are both contesting near Cairo.

Carter to New Yorkers: Put a friend in the White House

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (R). — Democrat Jimmy Carter, trying to maintain his four to six per cent lead over the Republican president in public opinion polls, urged cheering New Yorkers to vote for him in next week's presidential elections and "put a friend in the White House."

On the way here, the red, white and blue Carter campaign plane, Peanut One, overtook Mr. Ford's presidential jet, Air Force One. The president was on his way to New Jersey en route to Pennsylvania.

Both candidates for the White House had spent the night in Chicago after day-long campaign trips in Illinois.

Enthusiastic New Yorkers pushed through police barriers to swarm after Mr. Carter as he drove along fashionable Fifth Avenue to a rally in the city's clothing manufacturing district.

With his wife Rosalynn beside him, the former Georgia governor waved to tens of thousands lining the route that took him past the sex film cinemas in Times Square.

Ticker tape floated down in the sunshine from people in

windows above -- a traditional New York welcome.

Mr. Carter's trip was to pay homage to New York's City's shrinking Liberal Party, which every four-year stages a garment district rally for the Democratic presidential candidate, and to pay a courtesy call on Cardinal Terence Cooke, Archbishop of New York.

The cardinal is one of the prominent Roman Catholic leaders with whom Mr. Carter has been feuding over his refusal to endorse a constitutional amendment banning abortion.

A New York daily news poll gave Mr. Carter the edge in New York, which is the biggest state after California and one of several large industrial areas whose electoral votes could tip Tuesday's election one way or the other.

President Ford's first stop today was the New Jersey resort of Atlantic City, now fallen on hard times and hoping that it will be allowed to restore its fortunes by permitting gambling.

The president, who spoke at two rallies in Atlantic City, told reporters he felt he had a lot of momentum going in the closing stage of the campaign.

[Continued on page 6]



LENDING A HELPING HAND -- Senator Ted Kennedy, accompanied by Mrs. Rosalynn Carter, campaign for the Democratic presidential candidate at Westminister Mall in Providence, Rhode Island Tuesday. (AP wirephoto).

Geneva conference on Rhodesia opens today on pessimistic note

GENEVA, Oct. 27 (AFP). — Britain today completed its preliminary consultations before the Geneva conference on Rhodesia amid fears of an early breakdown of the talks.

The conference begins tomorrow afternoon between four Rhodesian nationalist delegations and Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith, with Britain's United Nations Ambassador Ivor Richard in the chair.

In the run-up to the conference, the Africans and white Rhodesians adopted positions which were poles apart. Britain is officially optimistic about the outcome, but informed British sources said only that they expected the conference to continue until Friday at least. If there was no breakdown by then, it would be possible to evaluate the chances of the conference continuing.

There will be a brief public opening ceremony, open to press and television, but there will be no speeches before the conference gets down to work. British sources said Mr. Richard would possibly make a brief opening public statement, however.

It is believed the four African delegations, the British and Mr. Smith's team will sit around tables arranged in the shape of a hollow square or rectangle, with the British at one end and the white Rhodesians at the other, but no details have been officially released.

Mr. Richard today had his second preparatory meeting with Mr. Joshua Nkomo and Mr. Robert Mugabe, who are allied in the "Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe".

The British ambassador had two similar meetings last week with Mr. Smith, and this week one meeting each with Bishop Abel Muzorewa, head of a faction of the African National Council (ANC-Zimbabwe) and the reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, leader of a faction of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU).

The purpose of Mr. Richard's meetings has been to narrow the gap between white and black Rhodesians and try to find a basis for negotiations. Mr. Smith has said he sticks by the Kissinger majority rule plan he accepted last Sept. 24, while all the nationalist groups have rejected it as a basis for the conference.

Highlighting the gulf of mistrust that runs between Mr. Smith and the nationalists, Bishop Muzorewa's ANC-Zimbabwe faction today accused him of duplicity in accepting the Kissinger plan.

Spokesman Max Chigwida said Mr. Smith was engaged in a gigantic fraud aimed at persuading the world to lift U.N. sanctions against Rhodesia.

Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe, meanwhile, today discussed a joint stand they plan to take at the conference, nationalist sources said.

In Salisbury, leaflets totally rejecting the conference are being distributed by nationalist guerrillas in the border operational areas, a government spokesman said today.

He quoted the leaflets as saying "any black man who stands in our way would be crushed. Take your choice".

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What are we waiting for?

The cruel dichotomy between the two worlds of what is real and what is imagined as real in the recesses of the mind has been dramatised at this week's emergency Arab summit in Cairo, and particularly in the closing words of Egypt's President Sadat. He told the assembled heads of state at the last session that the summit "... has proved that Arab solidarity and closing ranks are the essential base and the only way of meeting the challenges faced by the Arab nation. ... and that the Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon would be 'proof of the effectiveness of joint Arab action to help an Arab country'."

That's all very nice. But Lebanon has been more of an Arab battlefield than an Arab anything else during the past 18 months, and the "solidarity" that has been exhibited at the summit, or simply by the holding of the summit itself, is going to be in grave and immediate danger if the Arab peace-keeping force is not put into place in Lebanon within the next few days.

The peace plan that was worked out for Lebanon at the Riyadh summit last weekend and approved ceremoniously at Cairo this week is full of holes, question marks and tenuous clauses. Parts of it are clearly not expected to be implemented, such as the bits calling for the combatants to return to their pre-April 1975 positions in Lebanon. Other parts are so vague and so clearly based on a foundation of lingering disagreement, such as the call to respect the 1969 Cairo agreement, that it is clear that the Arab "peace package" for Lebanon is still a pie-in-the-sky phenomenon that has to be brought down to the level of practical, realistic and fast implementation.

The Cairo summit has done well to approve the Riyadh plan and give it the blessings of the collective Arab will, and it is a good sign that most of the money for the enlarged peace-keeping force has already been pledged by several Arab countries. What has to be done now is to despatch the peace troops to Lebanon and get them into the streets and mountains in no less than 48 hours. Already there are signs of some opposition to the Arab peace force from the various Lebanese factions, most notably from the old Lebanese contingent of traditional "leaders" such as Kamal Jumblatt, Pierre Gemayel and Camille Chamoun. For their own reasons, these and other men like them may not line the streets of Lebanon and throw roses to greet the arriving Arab peace troops.

Coupled with this possible obstacle is the all too familiar scene in Lebanon where a young ceasefire is suddenly broken by a small incident that quickly rekindles the ferocious battles throughout the country. It has happened too many times before for one to be able to expect with any degree of realism that it will not happen again.

A third urgent factor is the still disturbing fact that the Riyadh and Cairo summits do not appear to have dug down into the deepest and most difficult corners of the Lebanese war, best exemplified by the incident that started the fighting on April 13, 1975 when rightist Lebanese militiamen decided it would be a good idea to open fire on a busload of Palestinian and Lebanese Moslem-leftist workers. That incident illustrates one of the underlying causes of the war in Lebanon, and its honest treatment will have to be one of the hoped for clinchers of the peace. There are no indications that this matter of Lebanese-Palestinian relations has been fully probed, and to wishfully expect that a call for adherence to the Cairo agreement will make the problem go away is to ensure that the problem - basic to the whole Lebanese dilemma - will stay with us and haunt us, as well as result in continued destruction and death in Lebanon. This is an area where the full talents of President Sarkis of Lebanon will have to be applied, and we suspect that his chances of success in this crucial area will be immeasurably increased if he could have his 30,000 Arab peace soldiers within a few days. The loose ends of the altogether positive Cairo summit can be negated in part by some fast post-summit moves. The momentum of nearly a week of relative peace in most of Lebanon should not be wasted, because every time the fighting resumes it becomes more difficult to get the peace process started again. This week is a real opportunity to turn the tide in Lebanon, and to let it slip away because of the dragging of many feet would be criminal.



Jordan to attend various meetings

AMMAN (JNA). — The Cabinet, presided over by acting Prime Minister, Mr. Adnan Abu Odeh, decided in its Wednesday meeting to delegate Mr. Ghaleb Al Malah, from the Meteorological Bureau, to represent Jordan at the air pollution conference to be held in Tehran. It also delegated Mr. Ahmed Hussein Al Haj, from the Statistics section at the Ministry of Education to represent Jordan at the Arab seminar on the protection and development of youth, due to be held in Kuwait.

The Cabinet also allocated a 20-dunum lot in the Zarqa and Russeifa area for the construction of a training and vocational centre for blind girls belonging to the Middle East Commission for the Affairs of the Blind.

Finally, the Cabinet allotted JD 75,000 to the Natural Resources Authority to help it repair and carry out necessary maintenance work on the dam which supplies water to the Northern and Southern Qatranah project.

Jordanian, Syrian transport co. starts meetings here

AMMAN (JNA). — The Board of Administration of the Jordanian-Syrian Land Transport Company started two days of meetings here at the company's headquarters Wednesday to discuss appropriate measures to enable the company to start its operations soon.

The first batch of the transport vehicles ordered by the company,

numbering 75, had arrived here one month ago and are ready to operate, the Chairman of the company, Mr. Ali Al Hindawi said Wednesday. The second batch of 200 vehicles, will arrive in the next two months, he added.

The board of administration will discuss opening new company branches in Aqaba, Latakia and Damascus.

Greek demographic authority to arrive

AMMAN (JNA). — Professor Vasilio Veloras, from the University of Athens, arrives here Thursday to participate in the regional demographic seminar to be held at the University of Jordan Oct. 30.

Professor Veloras is considered a leading authority in the field of population studies and is particularly known for his work on mortality and its effect on demographic patterns.

The demographic seminar is organised by the U.N. Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) in cooperation with the Department of Statistics and the University of Jordan.

The seminar's agenda includes the study of the best ways to collect and analyse population data.

Afghani coop delegation ends visit

AMMAN (JNA). — Afghanistan would benefit from the Jordanian cooperative experience by increases in agricultural productivity, if it were applied there, Mr. Mohammad Al Tayyeb, member of the Afghani coop. delegation, stated after concluding a three week visit to Jordan.

Mr. Al Tayyeb praised the cooperative movement in the Kingdom and the achievements it had made in fulfilling its goals.

The Afghani delegation, which left for Damascus Wednesday, is currently on a tour to several Arab countries organised by the Food and Agriculture Organisation.

Imports from Iran down by 43 per cent

AMMAN (JNA). — Imports from Iran in June this year totalled JD 224,000 as against JD 386,000 in June 1975, according to a statistics bulletin released Wednesday. This registers a decrease of 43 per cent.

Imports from Iran consisted of water tanks and pistachios.

Exports to Iran in June this year reached JD 571,000 as compared to JD 3,000 in the same month of last year.

Exports consisted mainly of citrus fruit.



Crown Prince Hassan and the deans of various faculties at the Royal Hashemite Court pose for a picture at the Royal Hashemite Court.

Prince Hassan receives Arab universities' deans

AMMAN (JNA). — The need to develop scientific policies and the role of these in the social and economic development plans of Jordanian and Arab states, the Arab world was stressed, by H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan when he received the deans of science faculties of Arab universities, at the Royal Hashemite Court Wednesday.

The guests are here to attend the second seminar of Arab Deans of Sciences which started at the University of Jordan Saturday. The Crown Prince, speaking to his and resolutions adopted, emphasised the need for seminar in its closing session.

UNRWA again warns of inadequate funds to maintain services to Palestinian refugees

The following is the first part of the annual report presented to the U.N. General Assembly last week by UNRWA, Commissioner-General Sir John Rennie.

The second and third parts will appear in Thursday's and Friday's issues of the Jordan Times.

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) was brought to the brink of suspension of services by the 1976 budgetary crisis, according to Sir John Rennie, Commissioner-General of UNRWA, in his annual report issued this week but completed early in September.

The cause for concern about the agency's ability to maintain its regular programme "in conditions of chronic financial instability and in a turbulent operating environment", expressed in his last two annual reports, has been even greater in 1975/76, Sir John said. As feared, the budgetary crises of 1975 and 1976 had been more acute and the latter, occurring in the year, had "already brought the agency to the brink of suspension of services".

Although special contributions had reduced the agency's deficit in a \$127.7 million budget of \$29.5 million (at 30 June), the level of income was still inadequate to maintain the programme in full until the end of the year. (Note: the budget for 1975 to 30 June 1976, a latter date there, were 1.6 million persons registered with the agency. Over one million of these eligible for UNRWA's health, education services and 82 among them were also in need of food rations. There were 289,000 children -- an increase since 1974-75 -- in UNRWA/UNESCO schools at the end of the 1975/76 school year.)

The report covers the period July 1975 to 30 June 1976. At the end of the year, the budget for 1975 to 30 June 1976, a latter date there, were 1.6 million persons registered with the agency. Over one million of these eligible for UNRWA's health, education services and 82 among them were also in need of food rations. There were 289,000 children -- an increase since 1974-75 -- in UNRWA/UNESCO schools at the end of the 1975/76 school year.

In Damascus, Al Baath newspaper, organ of the Baath Party, says the Cairo summit achieved much, notably the preservation of Lebanon's unity, security and stability. It also reiterates support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation and pledges to seek Arab solidarity "in facing the coming challenges." Al Baath goes on to say, "this conference has exposed the suspicious role played by Iraq and the credit the regime has sought at the expense of the Palestinian revolution."

Damascus Radio said in a commentary that the Iraqi rulers "are still sending their agents to Lebanon to step up terror and continue fighting after they have been widely isolated and their conspiratorial stand exposed."

In Cairo, Al Gunhouriyyeh newspaper says the summit statement about Arab solidarity was historic. Its other decisions have "laid a solid basis for the restoration of the October alliance which achieved for the Arabs their greatest victory in modern times -- a victory which extensively changed the balance of power between the Arabs and Israel."

Another Cairo daily, Al Akhbar, says the summit was a decisive answer to Israel's illusions that it has "re-exported dissension to the Arab nation, and that the Arabs have lost the glorious October spirit." Such imaginations, the paper says, have been dissipated by the Arab kings and presidents in their insistence to bolster Arab solidarity.

In Abu Dhabi, Al Itihad newspaper quotes the President of the United Arab Emirates, Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan, as saying, "the brotherly Arab kings and presidents were able to prove to the whole world that the Arab nation is capable of surmounting its ordeals, crises and, any obstacles it might encounter."

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The Jordanian, Syrian and other Arab papers Wednesday reacted favourably to the decisions of the Cairo Arab summit which ended Tuesday evening.

Al Ra'i says the resolutions reached by the summit have placed

ERRATUM

Wednesday's editorial mistakenly said that M. Pierre Mendes-France was prime minister of France during the 1956 Suez invasion instead of M. Guy Mollet.

We apologise to our readers for this error.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar	332.0	334.0
U.K. sterling	527.0	533.0
Iraqi dinar	955.0	965.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1115.2	1160.0
Syrian pound	81.5	81.9
Egyptian pound	470.0	477.0
Lebanese pound	114.9	117.0
U.A.E. dirham	84.2	85.0
Libyan dinar	720.0	730.0
Saudi riyal	95.1	95.5
Swiss franc	136.7	138.8
Italian lira for every 100	38.5	38.7
French franc	66.7	67.0
German mark	138.4	138.8

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National Notes

- AMMAN. — Foreign Secretary General Fawwaz A. Ghanam received the Chiffre ambassador to Jordan Wednesday.
- AMMAN. — Jordan will participate in the Law and Population seminar for the Middle East North Africa due to be held in Cairo Dec. 7.

ANY PEN PALS?

The Jordan Times has received a request from a 17-year-old Pakistani youth who wishes to correspond with pen pals in this country. We print youth's address for the note of any of our readers who might be interested.

Mr. M. Zamir Mustafa Mal-Age: 17, student, Hobbies: Stamp collecting, card collecting, sports correspondence. Address: 62/B Railway Colony, Kundian (Dt. Mianwali), Pakistan.

Exiles return to Spain, but for many fascism lives on

DRID, (CSM). — One year ago, as the government of General Francisco Franco cracked down on dissenters.

In Sept. 29, 1975, five men convicted of terrorism were executed by firing squad — an act of repression that plunged Spain into a period of diplomatic isolation as well as any experienced since the immediate post World War II era. Sixteen West European countries temporarily withdrew their ambassadors from Madrid.

Now, under Franco's successor, Juan Carlos, more Spaniards returning from long exiles, and speaking out.

In Nov. 30 last year, in one of his first acts after ascending the throne, the King pardoned 5,626 political prisoners, leaving in only those convicted of terrorism or acts related to terrorism. Opposition leaders are demanding total amnesty.

About leader Marcelino Camacho was among those pardoned last November. Altogether, he spent nearly nine years in Mr. Camacho lives in suburban Carabanchel, not far from the minimum security prison where he was jailed. He is a key organizer of illegal Communist-dominated workers' commission and a political force these days.

In Spain, for the first time in history, he contends, "fascist rule is being ended without military intervention and by the pressure of workers." In Italy, Portugal and Germany, fascism ended by military intervention, he says. Spain we have zones of liberty and zones of fascism. "When we talk of amnesty we

also mean reconciliation," he insists. "The nation now demands as a prelude to reconciliation total amnesty. Right now, more than half the political prisoners remain jailed. (Other estimates are much lower.) And (exiled veteran Communist leaders Santiago Carrillo and Dolores Ibarruri are not allowed back.

"It is not only a humanitarian thing, but also political. In Spain we have been killing ourselves off for 39 years. The victims have usually been workers. For us, amnesty is an important part of history, not a gift. It represents the country pressing for the future as the dictatorship dies."

With a new passport, Mr. Camacho has journeyed to Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy. In Rome, he openly admitted longtime Communist Party membership. (He is a high-ranking party official.)

In August he visited the USSR where the Soviet news agency, Tass, quoted him as warmly praising Soviet life and the Soviet system. He says it was a misquote.

Today, except for a recent ban on a speech before a workers' commission conference in Guadalajara, officials in Madrid generally leave Mr. Camacho alone.

Across town in another suburb, another labour leader of another generation has returned from exile in other countries. Jose Peirats spent his 37-year exile in Latin America, the United States, and France. He crossed the border into France Feb. 10, 1939, as the Republic collapsed.

Later, he joined the Spanish liberation movement. Mr. Peirats is a famous veteran member (since

1921) of the CNT, the anarchist union important before the civil war but later dismantled by General Franco. Mr. Peirats, a historian hailed by the new generation, returned to Spain with his wife July 31.

He could have returned sooner. "I was never afraid to return," says Mr. Peirats. "But I did not want to return to Spain while that person who symbolised the dictatorship lived. When the Senor died I felt free to come back. It was all a matter of principle. Now I have returned — with honour."

Exiles found little honour under Franco. In 1939, about 600,000 Spaniards fled. Some 200,000 later returned. Most went to France. Many of the 60,000 who went to Mexico became Mexican citizens.

Within Spain victors punished vanquished. Self-styled "anti-Marxist commandos" destroyed the works of exiled artist Pablo Picasso on display in Madrid and Barcelona. Disabled republican war veterans were denied pensions for "budgetary reasons".

Those stayed away were offended by accusatory re-entry applications. So, this January when then Foreign Minister Jose Maria de Arellano vowed in Paris "no discrimination" in passports, exiles quickly formed "assemblies" to turn that promise into reality. Franco-era Basque exiles soon returned via a case-by-case "pact" with police headquarters in Madrid.

In April, the king bypassed the rightist Cortes (Parliament) to decree pensions for 10,000 surviving republican civil-war veterans and 4,000 civil servants.

The parade of exiles — young



Juan Carlos: The king holds the key to reconciliation.

pop singers, actors Basque nationalists, aging socialists, and Communists — had begun.

Some like former ambassador and essayist Salvador de Madariaga and socialist Victor Salazar and Rudolfo Llopis, are anti-Communist leftists who boosted Spain's weak political centre. Many plan to return.

But not all who have returned are entirely happy.

Francisco Giral is "disappointed over hypocrisy, lies, and deceit." Mr. Giral, a chemistry professor with honorary professorships from throughout Latin America, left

Spain on March 29, 1939, and vowed not to return until Franco was gone and liberty back. His father, Jose, was president of the Mexico-based Spanish government-in-exile, recognised only by Mexico and Yugoslavia.

Since his return three months ago, Mr. Giral has concluded liberty is still scarce. "The republicans have given a cry of anguish, but no one hears our cry," he says. "We cry for liberty in capital letters — liberty! But (Madrid) won't let us speak of liberty."

On a table next to Ernest Hemingway's "For Whom the Bell

Tolls," is a Spanish newsweekly with a picture of Mr. Carrillo and Dolores Ibarruri (La Pasionaria of civil war fame) on the cover. He points to the magazine: "This is one of the really big lies — that Spain must choose between American capitalism or Carrillo's socialism. It is forbidden to pronounce the Republic's name in Spain. Really free men cannot express their thoughts. We are the real opposition."

According to Mr. Giral, Mexican President-elect Lopez Portillo assured the republican government-in-exile Mexico will not reestablish relations with Madrid until they can "return with honour". But, he says, this is not yet possible since Madrid opposes a political party named "republican", though it would approve one masked under a different name. He rejects that option.

Yet Mexican leaders talk about closer relations with Madrid and their "proud Spanish heritage". And a republican party to Madrid is like the two exiled Communists: an unwelcome symbol of the civil war. Madrid's chief concern is soothing opponents among the 70 per cent of Spain under 40, the new generation.

"The amnesty was really an insult (decree) aimed specifically at certain opposition sectors negotiating with the government," says Jose Maria Lara. "A true amnesty excludes no one."

Mr. Lara, a young Madrid-born Basque, belongs to the violent military-political wing of the Basque separatist organisation ETA. The ETA wants to merge the various Basque leftist forces into a political party.

Mr. Lara was among the first released under the new Supreme Court guidelines broadening the king's amnesty of political prisoners beyond the original 500. Political court magistrates can decide "political intent": if no one was directly endangered, a prisoner may be set free. Fourteen months ago police discovered machine guns in Mr. Lara's house. On this other charges, including illegal association, the sentence was 21 years.

Today, he has no passport, identification card, or driver's licence. He must first obtain a "good conduct certificate" from police. Madrid lawyers charge some released prisoners are being denied such certificates and therefore cannot get jobs.

Nevertheless, Mr. Lara is cautiously optimistic. "It's a new life," he says. "I'm a photographer, in an independent profession. If I'm good they use my photos; if not I have problems."

He says people have changed in the last 14 months: "Everyone is more politicised now. Political party (graffiti) are all over the walls in the metro. In one neighbourhood people demand more light, in another more water. Everywhere there are more and more people on the streets."

But Mr. Lara warns peace and tranquillity are unlikely for the Basque country until the paramilitary Civil Guard, the Brigada Social (secret police), and "those responsible for the torture are withdrawn. Before the amnesty was broadened Basque political prisoners were serving a composite sentence of 3,000 years. The intensity of police-Basque battles still complicates the amnesty's impact and application.

Lawyers of political prisoners argue Franco-era courts were "simply theatres where judges were puppets" and defendants were denied due process. Violence was used, they assert, against "a fascist system in which peaceful action was both ineffective and useless."

Thus, keeping terrorists jailed only "ratifies" the Francoists' trials and system. As one lawyer put it: "Amnesty-liberty is one word. A real amnesty must ensure that those leaving jail can never be sent back in the same manner."

The Franco regime denied the existence of political prisoners altogether. It claimed jails held only violators of penal, military, and common criminal codes.

Lawyers contend the outlook for the 33 prisoners left in Carabanchel prison is grim due to what Mr. Camacho calls "a spirit of revenge remaining in certain sectors." He explains, "It would be dangerous to think fascism has disappeared. Its presence continues."

Even so, Mr. Camacho says, "The prospect of a rightwing coup will decrease every day as it already is decreasing." He is confident the Spanish people will weather crises he predicts will lead to the present Cabinet's downfall, a total amnesty, and a formation of a provisional government.

Mr. Peirats, too, has faith in the "new" Spain. "Its people are amazing," he says. "Spain has an immense youth sector — a new generation that knows nothing about the civil war is inspired by Western ideas, and wants these ideas to arrive here, in our country. I am hopeful. Spain today is a nation of young people who believe in the future."

The partial amnesty and returning exiles are helping make Spain whole again. Still, the transition is expected to be rocky; the situation is highly fluid.

One thing seems certain: the future of reconciliation will remain hitched to King Juan Carlos, who is opposed by both rightists (who want Francoism back) and leftists (who want a republic, not a monarchy).

"The king has the right image," explains a leading moderate opposition leader. "He is young, has blue eyes, speaks English, and is king of a country noted for its castles. The queen is beautiful, intelligent, and independent. The king wears a uniform, which pleases the Pentagon. He salutes well. None of this avoids the fact that it is going to be very difficult to cross the bridge from dictatorship to democracy."

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Channel 3 & 6 :
8.00 Quran
6.05 Cartoons
6.30 On we go
7.00 Time to remember
Channel 3 :
7.30 Science and life
8.30 Arabic series
9.15 Quiz programme
10.00 Play

Channel 6 :

7.30 News in Hebrew
7.45 Varieties
8.30 Bless this house
9.10 Invisible man
10.00 News in English
10.15 Petrocelli (on both channels)

RADIO JORDAN

(On 856 KHZ)
7.00 Breakfast show
7.30 News bulletin
7.40 Morning melodies
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (Part I)
1.00 News summary
1.03 Pop session (Part II)
2.00 News bulletin
2.15 Radio magazine
2.30 Comedy

3.00 Concert hour
4.00 Old favourites
4.30 Easy listening
5.00 Special feature
5.30 Pop session (Part III)
6.00 News summary
6.03 Listener's choice
6.30 Pop music U.S.A.
7.00 News bulletin
7.10 News reports
7.30 Sign off

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10.00 Cairo
10.30 Athens, Madrid, Casablanca
11.35 London (BA)
12.15 Kuwait (KAC)
12.30 Paris
19.00 Abu Dhabi, Bangkok
21.30 Riyadh, Dhahran (SDI)

Arrivals :

7.30 Bangkok, Bahrain
8.00 Cairo (EA)
8.30 Dhahran
8.40 Kuwait
11.15 Kuwait (KAC)
16.45 Cairo
17.30 Copenhagen, Vienna
18.15 London
18.15 Rome
20.00 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
20.20 Riyadh (SDI)

BBC RADIO

GMT

05.00 News ; 24 hours
05.30 Composer of the week
05.30 The World today
06.00 News ; Press review
06.30 Sounds Latin
07.00 News ; 24 hours
07.30 Composer of the week
07.45 Sport midweek
08.00 News
08.15 World service short story
08.30 Farming World
09.00 News ; UK press review
09.15 The World today
09.30 Financial news
09.45 Mary Barton
10.15 Wales '76
10.30 Sounds Latin
11.00 News
11.15 The lively arts
11.30 Command performance
12.00 Radio newsreel
12.15 Top twenty
12.45 Sports round-up
13.00 News ; 24 hours
13.30 Don't Miss !
13.45 Radio theatre

14.30 Matthew on Music
15.00 Radio newsreel
15.15 Outlook
16.00 News ; commentary
16.15 Music and society
16.45 The World today
17.00 News
17.09 Profile
17.25 Have you heard this one ?
17.30 Music from Ireland
18.00 News ; radio newsreel
18.30 Baker's half-dozen
19.00 News
19.18 Outlook
19.42 Stock market
19.45 Beat is black
20.00 World news ; 24 hours
20.30 A Jolly good show
21.15 Profile
21.30 Featuring...
21.45 Paper backs
22.00 News ; the World today
22.25 Financial news
22.35 Gilbert and Sullivan
22.45 Sports round-up
23.00 News ; commentary

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Curious specimens of humanity

The cavalcade of U.S. presidential hopefuls

By Pierre Lesourd

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AFP). — There are 174 candidates in the United States presidential election although few people abroad know more than two of them: Mr. Gerald Ford and Mr. Jimmy Carter.

But about a dozen of them have influence beyond their own states notably Eugene McCarthy, who campaigned in 1968 on a "peace in Vietnam" platform.

Describing himself as "Independent" Mr. McCarthy claims that he is not trying to organise his former supporters to vote for him for a last final fling at the presidency. Looked on as the bad conscience of the Liberals he prefers to talk about his candidacy as a "challenge" to the main rival Democratic and Republican parties.

Nicknamed "Clean Gene", he has reached his goals by making it possible for any American citizen to stand for president and he has forced, often by court action, 30 states to reconsider him as a presidential candidate.

He is a direct challenge to Mr. Carter. As "Clean Gene" he may do harm to the Democratic candidate by winning votes in such key marginal states as Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York and thus ensure victory in them for Mr. Ford.

Mr. Carter will also face opposition in 33 states from Mr. Lester Maddox his racist predecessor as Governor of the state of Georgia

who is standing as candidate for the "American Independent Party".

Mr. Maddox is notorious for his outrageous racist statements and actions. He once threatened to attack with an axe a black who came into his restaurant. He is the symbol of the American isolationist, anti-abortionist, anti-communist and anti-feminist. But even in his Georgia stronghold, public opinion polls give him less than one per cent of the vote.

There are a number of way-out candidates like Mr. Roger McBride (Proletarian Party) who believes that the only worthwhile fiscal reform is the complete abolition of all income tax. He would also like to dissolve the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Federal Reserve Board (Central Bank) as being useless.

The 47-year-old McBride's candidacy is recognised in 31 states and he is fighting to legalise gambling, marijuana and pornography with the slogan: "Our lives, bodies and minds belong to us. Let us be free".

Mr. Tom Anderson, 65, is the hope of the "American Party" together with his fellow candidate Mr. Rufus Shackleford, a tomato grower in Florida and they both think they can get the backing that once went to Alabama Governor George Wallace, confined to a wheel-chair ever since he survived an assassination bid.

The American Communist Party is represented by its Secretary General Gus Hall for the second consecutive time. In 1972 he fought in 13 states compared to 17 states this time.

A Trotskyist candidate Peter Camejo, who has gathered 600,000 signatures supporting him, is also making a run for the White House. He is fighting in 26 states on a platform of a public works programme, abolition of all traces of racism, a 30-hour week and free medical care and education.

The United States Labour Party will be represented by Mr. Lyndon La Rouché who wants to declare a moratorium on the U.S. national debt to prevent the country collapsing under an approaching monetary crisis.

But the most persevering of all candidates is Mr. Lar Daly, fighting in his 7th presidential campaign on more or less the sole plank of promising that once in the White House he would order police to shoot down all narcotics dealers.

Mr. Paul Trent on the other hand is running because he believes that his mission is to "teach" people how to find loopholes in tax laws so they can pay less.

Mr. Ernest Whitford is a health crank, convinced that the world's main problem is constipation. Yes, if elected, he could cure it.

Mrs. Margaret Wright, a 54-year-old grandmother, is standing

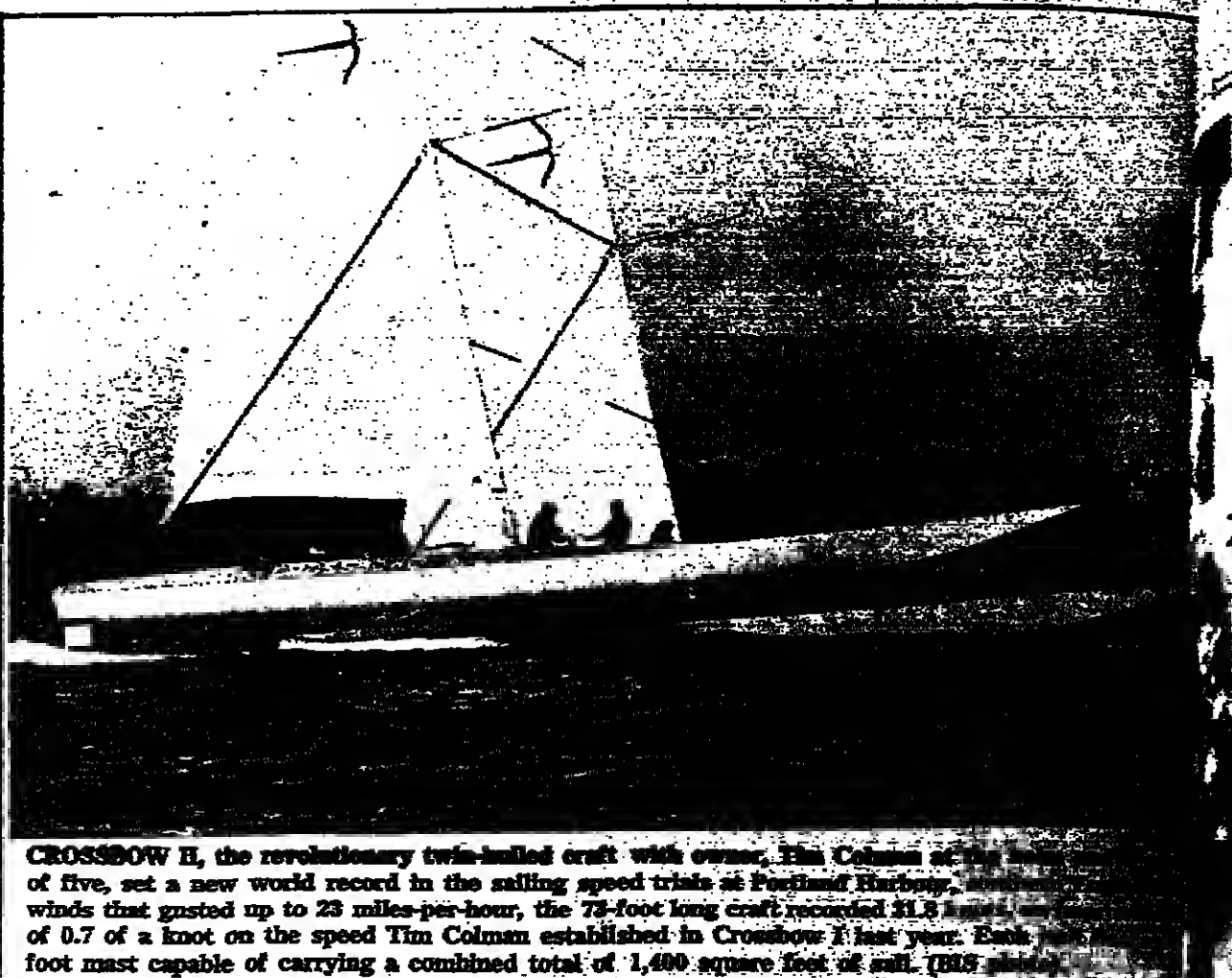
for the "People's Party" and promises to "redecorate the White House" if elected. Her party, a coalition of various anti-discrimination associations is recognised by five states.

"I have agreed to stand for this party because I am a woman, I am poor, I am fat and I am left-handed". Her fellow candidate is the famous Dr. Benjamin Spock, author of child care and child psychology books.

Mr. Benjamin Bubar is standing on a prohibition of alcohol ticket and Sister Marlane, an Evangelist, has vowed to become the first woman president of the U.S. but she has no intention of getting there by kissing babies — "they have no votes", she explains. She begins all her meetings with the hymn "God bless America".

One candidate, registered by the electoral commission under the name of Paul Lanyhow, does not seem to exist. At least, Lanyhow is a pseudonym, his home address and political views are completely unknown: "To avoid a personal cult" is the explanation.

Finally there is Mr. Eddy Collins with a single-minded mission: Nudism. Unfortunately as he insists on undressing at his campaign meetings he will have to watch the results of the Nov. 2 voting from prison cell. A judge gave him 180 days for "insulting the court" Mr. Collins undressed in front of him.



CROSSBOW II, the revolutionary twin-masted craft with owner, Tim Colman at the helm, set a new world record in the sailing speed trials at Portland Harbour, when winds that gusted up to 23 miles-per-hour, the 73-foot long craft recorded 11.8 knots, or 0.7 of a knot on the speed Tim Colman established in Crossbow I last year. Each foot mast capable of carrying a combined total of 1,400 square feet of sail. (BBC photo)

Military retains major role in Thailand

BANGKOK, Oct. 27 (AFP). — The election yesterday of two armed forces keymen as president and vice-president of an interim legislative body confirmed that the military retained a major role in the running of Thailand despite the appointment of a civilian government last week.

Elected as President of the interim body was Supreme Commander of the armed forces, Air Chief Marshal Kamol Dechathungka, and as Vice President Assistant Supreme Commander, Gen. Kriangsak Chmanan.

Both are members of the 24-man strong advisory council to the prime minister which, in its capacity as an interim legislative assembly, made the choices yesterday.

The advisory council, authorised by the new constitution to act as an interim legislative assembly, comprises the same group of military men in the National Administrative Reform Council (NARC) which seized administrative power on Oct. 6.

The NARC relinquished its power to a 17-member strong civilian government headed by political scientist Thanin Kraivichien on Oct. 22.

The interim legislative body will meet every Friday until a permanent legislative reform assembly, consisting of at least 300 persons, comes into office on Nov. 21.

The minister attached to the prime minister's office, Dusit Si-riwan, announced yesterday that the 17-member cabinet, including two women in the posts of ministers of communications and state universities bureau, would meet for the first time today and, from then on, every Wednesday.

Mr. Dusit said that Deputy Prime Minister Gen. Boonchai Bannurongpong, retired army chief, would be in charge of internal and external security affairs.

The anti-communist effort would be two-pronged, one being development of the economy, the other being a strengthening of the armed forces, Gen. Kriangsak said.

The administration planned to "strengthen the armed forces capability by buying more weapons, ships and ammunition." Such a move would constitute "moral support for our troops," he added.

However, he pointed out, "we will combat communists in our own country, not in Vietnam, Laos or Cambodia, but here on our own soil."

The new government would also fight corruption in high places, Gen. Kriangsak said.

"We have learned the lessons of South Vietnam and Laos," he noted. "In these countries corrupt politicians were the main cause of their fall to the communists," he added.

"We have got rid of corrupt politicians and stopped their activities," he went on. "And we will closely watch politicians to prevent a repetition of the same mistake," he said.

The advisory council would return to "the work of the armed forces" when Thailand had a fully elected government, Gen. Kriangsak said.

Emergency measures, such as the curfew from midnight until 4.30 a.m. and martial law which was imposed throughout the country on Oct. 6, would be lifted when the situation returned to normal, he continued.

For the moment, "the discipline of students and of everyone" was "of prime importance," he stressed.

In foreign policy, Gen. Kriangsak reiterated that the new government would befriend all countries, irrespective of ideology.

"The only thing is we don't like others to interfere with our domestic affairs of our way of life and we want to uphold it," he said.

Meanwhile leftist students' activists who went into high school after the Oct. 6 coup d'état, planning subversive activities, next month, Radio Thailand reported, citing a military report.

The report specified that subversive operations would include assassination, sabotage of factories and attacks on public meetings.

The plan was attributed to a group of "dissident" students about 700 people, belonging to two political organisations, Ramkhambong and Chulalongkorn universities in Bangkok.

"These dissident students regularly in small groups, write letters to the parents, students arrested on Oct. 6 to urge them to oppose the government. For a week about fifty of the students visited some of their teachers, on Oct. 6, to urge them to rejoin the cause," the report added.

The disclosure of a leftist subversion plot was made just five days after leaders of the former Thai Socialist Party called "open and armed struggle against the new power in Thailand."

Canadian premier leaves Japan

TOKYO, Oct. 27 (AFP). — Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau left here for home yesterday after he and his Japanese counterpart Takeo Miki agreed that the two countries should strive to bridge disparities between rich and poor nations.

Noting that Canada is a member of the British Commonwealth which he said can play a role in easing the problems of the developing nations through its annual summit meeting, Mr. Trudeau suggested that Japan and Canada extend cooperation on the matter.

Analysing the Suez war 20 years after

A military blunder, says French F.M. of the time

By David Lawday

PARIS, Oct. 27 (R). — The Anglo-French invasion of Suez in 1956 was a military blunder, according to M. Christian Pineau, French foreign minister at the time.

With the benefit of 20 years hindsight, he believes the operation had little lasting impact on the Middle East. Instead, it led to a deep psychological split in Western ranks still evident today.

M. Pineau expressed his views in an exclusive interview with Reuters. Sitting in his modest Paris apartment, he dwelt on the differing goals that pushed the two old European rivals into the ill-fated invasion.

"The landing had absolutely no point. We could have done without it," said the white-haired socialist, now 74.

In win-and-loss terms, he feels the Soviet Union gained in the short term but the United States was the ultimate winner.

What he and French Prime Minister Guy Mollet really wanted was to provide air support for Israel in its onslaught against Egypt, permitting the Israelis to bring down Egyptian leader Gamal Abdel Nasser and assure free passage for shipping through the canal.

"I pressed Britain to join us with this air assistance to Israel but that was the limit of our plans," M. Pineau said.

However, the Frenchman claims, British Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden goaded the French into an invasion because Britain felt it was crucial to win back control of the canal under the guise of keeping the warring Israelis and Egyptians apart — "separating the combatants," as the British put it.

"Militarily this was an error. We had imagined there would be Israelis on one side of the canal and Egyptians on the other. But they were both on the same side, one victorious the other beaten, and there wasn't room to run a bicycle between them short of staging a massacre. We didn't want that. Militarily it was practically unrealistic and politically it was useless."

M. Pineau, author of a recent book on Suez, agrees that France and Britain shared a basic desire that passage through the canal should be guaranteed for the world's shipping, including oil cargoes for the West.

The Americans put pressure on the French and British into abandoning their invasion when they had advanced no further than halfway down the canal.

"I didn't understand the American move at all at the time. It was not what we had expected," says M. Pineau. "I only found out later from (Secretary of State) John Foster Dulles whom I saw a

lot when he was ill. We became good friends afterwards."

The way Mr. Dulles explained it, he and President Eisenhower became disenchanted with Europe's ability to safeguard Western interests after the 1954 French collapse in Indochina, Britain's initial abandonment of the Suez Canal when Nasser nationalised it, and France's rejection of a joint European defence policy.

In face of all this, the United States decided it had to take the place of France and Britain in strategic spots so as to strengthen the "cordon sanitaire" it was establishing around the Soviet Union to stop the spread of communism.

But Dulles, the supreme anti-communist, failed to agree with Anglo-French thinking at the time that Suez was an action beneficial to Western interests, according to M. Pineau. "I can tell you that just before he died, he told me he was wrong about Suez," the Frenchman added, without elaborating.

M. Pineau regards Mr. Dulles as more powerful in those days than Dr. Henry Kissinger is today.

"Kissinger is somewhat restrained by Congress whereas Dulles never was. Everyone was behind him. He was beyond criticism."

"He had a sense of Christianity which he pushed to exasperating lengths. We used to say he had his eyes in the sky and his feet in oil," recalls M. Pineau.

For the French statesman, the most serious consequence of the Suez affair was not strategic but psychological.

"For France it was the end of the Atlantic Pact. If Gen. De Gaulle 10 years later pulled France out of the Western military alliance with the approval of the French people, it was because of Suez."

Who won Suez? M. Pineau says the Russians won immediate favour with Nasser, the Syrians and others because of their arms supplies. But the Soviet star declined when Moscow quickly began asking for reimbursement for these supplies.

"In my opinion, the Americans won in the long run. After the death of Nasser, they arrived and prevailed because they had more money than the Russians," he says.

The old controversy is the question of whether there was Anglo-French-Israeli collusion in the Suez action against Nasser.

It is now known that a secret three-sided political strategy meeting was held outside Paris a month before the Anglo-French invasion and M. Pineau candidly underlines the conspiratorial aspect of that meeting.

"If the Israelis had not attacked Egypt, we would never have mounted the Suez invasion," he says.

Jeddah's new Garden City: To be built in midst of desert

Although it is to be built on a foundation of coral covered by two feet of sand, the new Garden City near Jeddah will have green lawns and trees, a stream and ornamental pools.

The technology needed for this has been provided for by Covell Matthews partnership, the major firm of British architects that has designed the project. Covell Matthews, which has worldwide interests, including projects in Africa, Canada and the Caribbean, has been responsible for many large-scale schemes in Britain—among them the design of a new town.

British involvement in the Jeddah project is expected to reach about £ 175 million in all. About 90 per cent of all materials, equipment and fittings—worth about £ 135 million—will be exported from Britain. This makes it Britain's biggest single contract so far in Saudi Arabia, where the value of British exports last year totalled £ 199 million.

Many borings

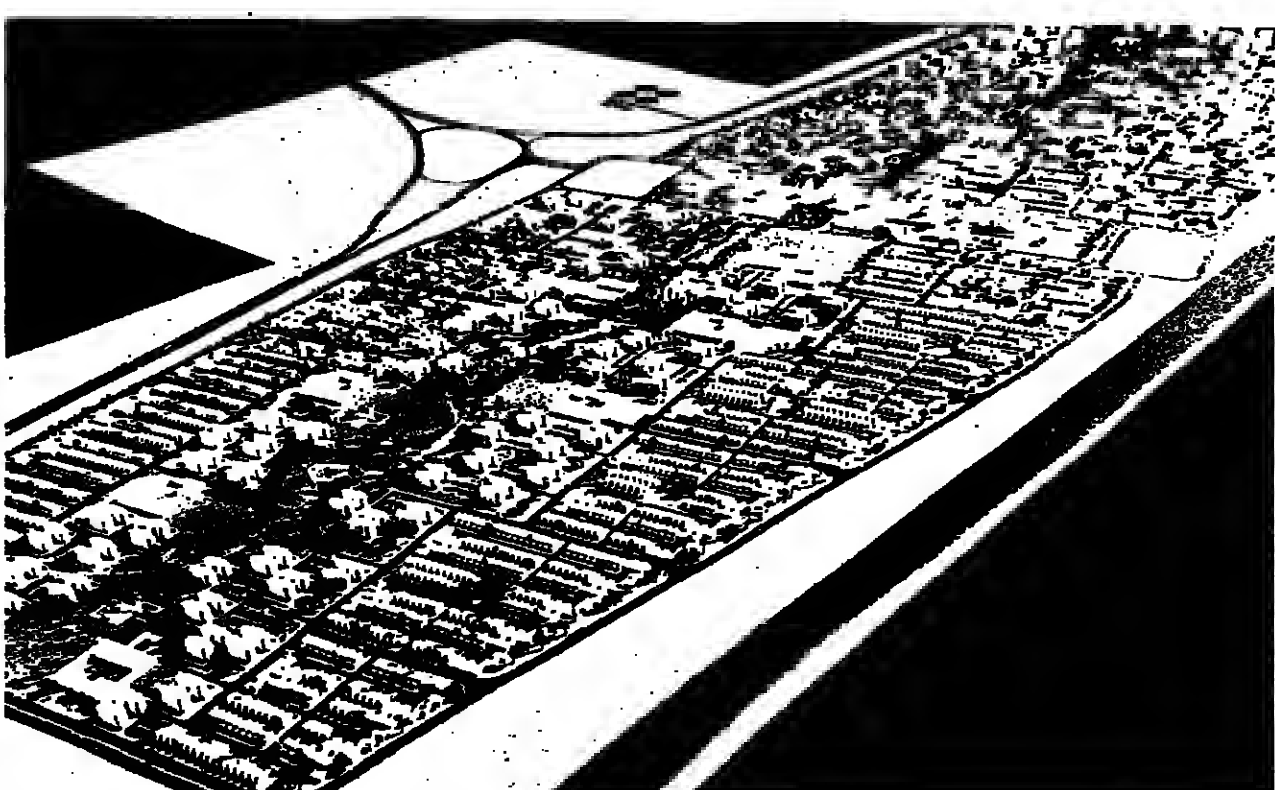
Mr. Jerry Matthews, senior partner at Covell Matthews, said in London: "For this new Garden City it has been necessary to make numerous borings in order to be certain of the exact geological structure of the site. Coral can vary enormously and this is a most important aspect of our work."

"We are planning to use purified sewage to assist the growth of lawns and vegetation. There is no problem about water. We have access to a mains supply."

Layer of plastics

"The pools are being created by using a layer of plastics underground, and the stream will have a pumping system to keep it running. Of course, all these water features will have to be topped up from time to time because of evaporation due to the heat."

This is the first private new town to be planned in Saudi Arabia.



Model of the new Garden City, which is to be built near Jeddah. Ultimately it will provide homes for 33,000 people.

Some of the apartments and houses will be sold and others rented. The site is 17 kms. north of Jeddah, near the city's new airport.

Indeed it is the presence of the airport, bringing many workers and their families to the vicinity, which created the need for a new town in the area.

L-shaped blocks

Plans for the Garden City include 7,500 apartments and houses constructed by a British system, the Mod-L Building System. It is based on L-shaped concrete building blocks which will be used throughout the new town. "We investigated a number of systems very carefully before deciding that this was the best," said Mr. Matthews.

The largest houses, covering 25 square metres, will include a living room, dining area, reception hall, a cloakroom, large kitchen, expect to build 1,000 homes a year," said Mr. Matthews.

"As in most Islamic homes, we

will be providing space for a woman to entertain their male friends. The site is 17 kms. north of Jeddah, near the city's new airport. "Of course, we realise this way of life is not observed by all families—but many still so."

Most of the apartment blocks will be only ten storeys high, it is planned to build four or blocks of 20 to 24 storeys.

Shopping centre

The new Garden City will have a shopping centre, ten schools, a medium-sized hospital, eight day-mosques and one Friday-mosque. It is expected the project will take seven years to complete and ultimately 33,000 people will live there.

The site has a total area of 3,081,000 square metres and building began last August. "We expect to build 1,000 homes a year," said Mr. Matthews. "The construction of the new city will be a continuous process."



Chaplin and Jackie Coogan (bottom left and continuing clock-Greta Garbo, Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy, Marilyn Monroe, Mickey Mouse -- they all are part of the universal folklore Hollywood has created.

By David Robinson
Hollywood was created, like America itself, out of immigrants. A few American filmmakers like Cecil B. De Mille and D.W. Griffith, could proudly claim descent from settlers of the 17th and 18th centuries, but most were first and second-generation Americans.

Almost to a man, the moguls who built the greatest entertainment empires, who invented Hollywood, had arrived in the United States as poor immigrants, and had learned to fight for survival as proprietors of cheap nickelodeons at the start of the century: Adolph Zukor of Paramount, Louis B. Mayer of MGM, Samuel Goldwyn (formerly Goldfish), Carl Laemmle of Universal, the Warner Brothers, William Fox, Marcus Loew.

Or look at the legendary giants of the American screen: Chaplin came from England, Garbo from Sweden, Mary Pickford from Canada, Valentino from Italy, Dietrich from Germany, Erich von Stroheim and Josef von Sternberg from Austria.

Take any American film, and you will find in its credits the names of Hungarians, Russians, Irish, Germans, Scandinavians, French. Take any American screen genre, and you will find influences and inheritances from many traditions. How different the American musical would have been -- if, indeed, it could even have existed -- without the Viennese operetta and the vaudeville stage. Hollywood grew out of this Babel, complete, unique, inimitable, unrepeatable, to rule the world's motion-picture industry and for almost half a century, and to remain, ever afterwards, a symbol.

In its days of glory, of course, Hollywood was much more than a symbol. It was a power, a velvet-gloved tyranny exerted over most of the globe. And it could show its despotism in whimsical ways. When, around 1910, the movies began their trek westward to California, actors found the celluloid collars that were conventional wear at the time too hot; so they affected soft-collared shirts. Men across the world aped the new screen style so obediently that within a year or two the celluloid-collar industry was finished forever.

A quarter of a century later, the male-underwear business experienced a similar crisis when Clark Gable removed his shirt in "It Happened One Night" to reveal that he wore no undershirt.

In women's style the tyranny was even more severe and continuous. Gloria Swanson's gowns, the length of Mary Pickford's hair, Theda Bara's mascara or Clara

The American cinema, its roots embedded in immigrants, has been the American Dream supreme. The films have changed, the image has changed, but the dream has kept its potency. For the gods and goddesses that came to earth in Hollywood are fixed forever in the Universal Dream. This first of two parts, reprinted from the American publication, Saturday Review, deals with the immensity of the whole affair.

Bow's rouge, Jean Harlow's peroxide, Joan Crawford's shoulders, Veronica Lake's peekaboo, Jane Russell's profile, Marilyn's wiggle -- all have been affairs of international moment, affecting the look of entire generations.

But this kind of imitation is only superficial evidence of an influence that goes far deeper. Perhaps at no other time has one group of people in one place been given such far-reaching influence upon the minds and thoughts and habits of millions in countries around the world.

Americans, however, were not in control from the beginning. They were the first to exploit the commercial possibilities of moving photographs, but it was almost two decades after Edison's initiative before the United States gained its preeminence in the world's film markets.

In the early years of the century the Europeans -- particularly the French -- led the field. America's film exports began to grow around 1910, and in 1914 the war shut off France's markets and presented America with an advantage that it never afterwards ceded. By 1919 it was reckoned that 90 per cent of all films shown on European screens originated in the United States.

The coming of talking pictures did not break the hold of the American film on the world market.

Sharing with the German industry control over most of the world's patents in sound-film equipment, American production companies had only to apply new strategies to combat the loss of an audience to whom, overnight, American films had become incomprehensible: dubbing, foreign-language versions, and overseas production solved most of the problems.

Even today, with cinema's diminished influence and dwindled audience, American films are still likely to take up a major part of any Western country's screen time. In the socialist East, American films are so enthusiastically received by the public that economic considerations can often prevail over political ones to encourage import and exhibition of Hollywood productions.

American leadership was not just economic. Within the great industrial structures, there has always been surprising scope for artistic innovation and development. It is not too much to say that the American motion picture has contributed more than any other cinema tradition to the development of an art.

Genres, styles and technical discoveries were often initiated elsewhere, yet it was generally America that brought them to full development. American producers,

too, pursued a calculated policy of using their resources and power to bring to America the best artists in the film industries of other countries.

Again, artistic discovery had begun in France. The magician and film-maker Georges Méliès discovered that scenes could be staged or composed for the camera, in a dramatic way.

But it was the American Edwin S. Porter who, in his films "The Life of an American Fireman" and "The Great Train Robbery," developed the principle of editing -- a principle that has become basic to film technique, joining together separate fragments of an action to form the whole. D.W. Griffith -- who almost singlehandedly made the motion picture an art form, and whose role in this development is practically without parallel in art history -- took Porter's elemental innovation and further developed it, beyond recognition.

Griffith, however, was not the only revelation that the American cinema afforded the rest of the world in those formative years. The great pioneer French critic and filmmaker Louis Delluc devoted essay after essay to the lessons his countrymen had to learn from the American film. Cecil B. De Mille's "The Cheat" he called "The Tosca of the screen," and he compared the role of Thomas Harp Ince, who created the film scenario and the whole new element of planning which it implied, to that of Villard.

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1976 The Chicago Tribune

Neither vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ K 4 2
♥ A K 6
♦ A K 7
♣ A Q 8 4

WEST ♠ J 9 8 7 3
♥ 10 3
♦ 8 6 3
♣ 10 6 5

EAST ♠ Q 10
♥ J 7 4
♦ 10 5 2
♣ K J 9 3 2

SOUTH ♠ A 6 5
♥ Q 9 8 5 2
♦ Q 3 9 4
♣ 7

The bidding:
North East South West
2NT Pass 3♥ Pass
4♠ Pass 4♠ Pass
5♠ Pass 6♠ Pass
7♥ Pass Pass
Opening lead: Seven of ♠.

A casual glance at this hand would seem to indicate that declarer cannot come to more than twelve tricks at his grand slam in hearts. However, South found a way to put his trumps to work to bring in the extra trick.

North was a trifle aggressive in driving to the grand slam. After South had shown a heart suit, North launched a cue-bidding sequence to show a maximum two no trump opening with good heart support. Once hearts became the agreed trump suit by inference, South showed his interest with cue-bids in the black suits, and North elected to gamble on the grand slam in the hope that his partner held the ace of spades, king of clubs and queen of hearts.

West led his fourth-best spade, and as soon as dummy

came down declarer realized that the high trumps in dummy suggested a dummy reversal as a means for landing the grand slam. The ace of spades won the first trick and declarer immediately led a club to the ace and ruffed a club. The queen of hearts was followed by a heart to the ace and another club ruff.

Declarer now needed a bit of luck. Clubs either had to divide 4-4, or the defender with the remaining trump had to be long in clubs. Declarer crossed to dummy with the king of diamonds and led another club, and was relieved when his ruff stood up. All that remained was to reenter dummy with the king of spades and draw the last trump with the king. In all, declarer made six trump tricks, four diamonds and three winners in the black suits.

Some might argue that the dummy reversal was a very risky line and that declarer should have simply taken the club finesse for his thirteenth trick. In fact, the dummy reversal was clearly the percentage play, for it would land the contract whenever clubs were 4-4, or the king was tripleton, or on the actual layout, and these combined chances were significantly superior to a 50 per cent finesse.

(The opening lead is the most important single play in bridge. And Charles Goren's "Opening Leads" will help you to substantially increase your winnings. For a copy, send \$1.50 to "Goren Leads," c/o this newspaper, P.O. Box 259, Norwood, N.J. 07048. Make checks payable to NEWSPAPERBOOKS.)

TONIGHT'S T.V.

FEATURES

INVISIBLE MAN
AN ATTEMPT TO SAVE FACE

Dr. Westin saves a young dictator from the East from being killed by one of his family during his stay in the U.S. for plastic surgery.

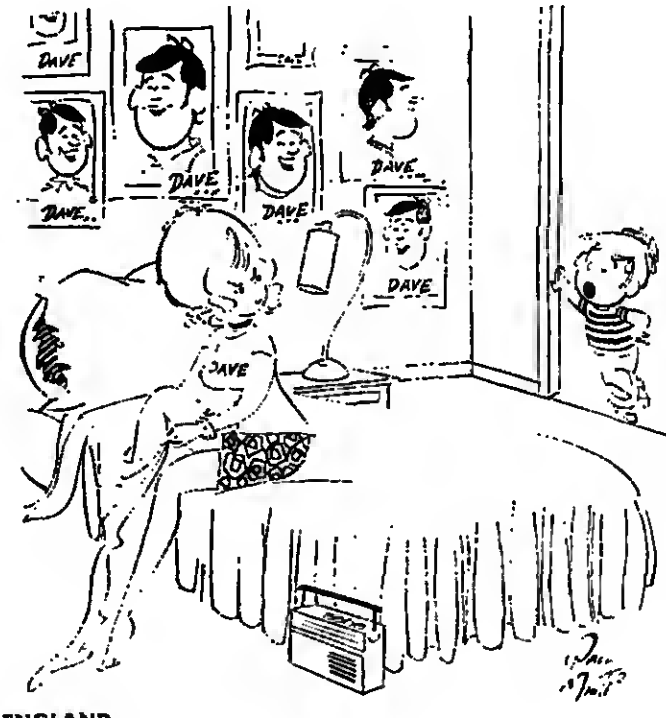
PETROCELLI

GOLDEN CAGE
Millionaire's wife accused of killing her husband hires Petrocelli who saves her and finds the real murderer.

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present
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(colour)
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Claudia Cardinale
Franco Nero
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LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Engine hook
- Mastate
- Oriental sauce
- Historical period
- Bulky
- Hasten
- Expressions of esteem
- Exhaust
- Father
- Lean-to
- Anent
- Celebrity
- Panama
- Gusher
- Enmity
- Morindine dye
- Assurance
- Ready
- Stupid person
- Tumbler
- Preposition
- About
- Business getter
- Offenses
- Rubber tree
- Defendant
- Tropical snake
- Lair
- Linemen
- Fish

DOWN

- Derive
- Surface measure
- Hunting dog
- Flake
- Orone
- Personality
- Pursue one's way
- Intimation
- Pacity
- Affirmative
- Youngster
- John, in Scotland
- Counterfeit
- Quality of sanctity
- Unit of reluctance
- Vale
- Loose ends
- Cupid
- Small tumor
- Support
- Came Jacobs
- Custard
- Emergied
- Sun-dried brick
- Augury
- Clan hostility
- Wel earth
- de France
- Prior to
- Onager
- Streak in mahogany
- Salt

Par time 25 min. AP Newsfeatures 10-28 47, Salt

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HOVUC

INHEW

ZURQAT

DIRAHS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble COMET NAVAL BEETLE GENIUS

Answer: With this he never felt at ease -- "A TEASE"

OPEC official says

Cost of imported goods determines oil price rise

MONTREUX, Switzerland, Oct. 27 (Agencies). — The Secretary General of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries said today OPEC was not committed to raising oil prices next year, but would be influenced by rising costs of goods from industrialised countries.

These costs could be expected to rise by more than 40 per cent this year, Chief M. I. Fedyev of Nigeria told a news conference at an Arab-European symposium here.

"If there is an increase in prices it will be based on consideration of all the facts before the ministers and full consideration of the effects on the world economic situation," Chief Fedyev said.

"We are not even committed one way or the other. We do not make up our minds that we must increase prices. Everything depends on the facts," he added.

The OPEC official said that OPEC countries would be "realistic," he added smilingly that the one thing which was not possible was a reduction of oil prices.

Explaining why a rise looked inevitable, Mr. Fedyev said: "We have to try to maintain the real value of oil. We have to pay our imports. Because of the inflation in developed countries, our revenues are not increasing in real terms."

Mr. Fedyev dismissed the possibility of cutbacks in crude output to maintain prices in the event that a renewed recession led to a drop in world demand.

"Our production depends on the off-takes by consumers. No OPEC state has ever limited production to maintain prices. We produce just what the consumers want," he said.

Commenting on next December's price "readjustment," he recalled that while each member country had its national policy, all decided

D'Estaing to visit Yugoslavia shortly

BELGRADE, Oct. 27 (AFP). — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will in the first half of December pay the first official visit by a French head of state to Yugoslavia, it was announced here today.

The visit, originally scheduled for mid-September, was postponed because of President Josip-Broz Tito's ill health.

President Tito visited France and met President Rene Coty in May 1976.

In Paris, the office of the French president confirmed the visit and its date.

sions would have to be made unanimously. "We are not a bloc," he noted.

Meanwhile Saudi Arabia will try to bring about only a "moderate" rise in oil rates at the forthcoming (OPEC) meeting, Alawi Darwish Kayal, Saudi Minister of Posts and personal representative of King Khaled, said here today.

He told a press conference: "Our basic policy is to help the West as well as ourselves. We feel that a freeze now will help the West alleviate inflationary pressures... but we know from reliable studies that the rate of inflation attributable to oil is only two per cent."

He went on: "In OPEC they are thinking that because of inflation they must raise prices a little. I assure you that Saudi Arabia will maintain its stand as a responsible member of the international community, we will use our influence to make it a moderate increase, but I cannot venture to name a figure before the meeting in November."

Last week the Shah of Iran said in a newspaper interview that the price of oil would definitely be increased.

He told the English-language Kayhan International the world had already prepared itself for a rise in the oil price.

OPEC oil ministers are scheduled to meet in Qatar on December 15.

Despite Labour leftist resolution, Callaghan pushes ahead with spending reduction

LONDON, Oct. 27 (R). — Prime Minister James Callaghan, buffeted from all sides as the pound fell still further, today stormed out of a meeting in which Labour Party leftwingers sought to block cuts in government spending.

Informed sources said the row broke out in the Labour Party's National Executive Committee (NEC), a body largely dominated by leftwingers.

The meeting took place against a background of continued nervousness on the foreign exchange markets where sterling suffered yet another bad day.

The pound registered a record closing low of \$1.5762 a drop of 1.43 cents on the day. Its depreciation against other major currencies widened to 48.1 per cent, still another record.

The urgings of the NEC leftwingers ran directly counter to pressures being applied by opposition conservatives and by foreign bankers who seek severe cutbacks in British government spending.

By 13 votes to six, the NEC

passed a resolution of support for a trade union campaign to resist the spending reduction of £1 billion already agreed by the government.

The government has insisted it will push ahead with this agreed reduction but it says it cannot force through any more immediate cuts in a public spending level which, at £60 billion a year, represents about 60 per cent of gross domestic product.

The Labour Party General Secretary Ron Hayward told reporters that Mr. Callaghan's reaction did not amount to a row.

But several NEC members at the meeting said afterwards that Mr. Callaghan tore up the papers in his hand and stalked out after an angry aside to his rightwing colleague, Education Minister Shirley Williams.

Another resolution passed by the NEC, this time unanimously, was to urge the British government to contribute to the building of a hospital in Vietnam.

Party despondency at the pound's persistent slide has raised doubts whether the Callaghan administration can long survive. In particular there has been speculation that Mr. Callaghan might have to drop Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey.

But Mr. Callaghan passed along word in political circles that he had no intention of resigning. It is still a full three years before the government would be automatically obliged to submit to a general election.

The position could change if the government hold on parliament were whittled down by defections in labour ranks or by losses in by-elections.

Next week three by-elections are being fought. If the govern-

ment lost two of them it would lose its overall majority in the 635-seat House of Commons.

But such losses are not thought likely. And even if the government did lose its majority it might well still retain control of parliament due to the scattered nature of the opposition.

To bring down the administration, the Conservatives would have to rally diverse groupings of Liberals and Celtic nationalists behind them.

Palestinians reinforce bases

[Continued from page 1]

ty, was on record as saying he was firmly opposed to the entry of Arab peace-keeping forces into areas under rightwing control.

Establishment of a 30,000-strong peacekeeping force was the cornerstone of the peace plan for Lebanon endorsed at the Cairo meeting.

According to Brig. Nur Al Din Mubarak, acting commander of the 2,500-strong Arab peace-keeping force already in Lebanon, some of the main parties in the suicidal civil war have expressed readiness to withdraw from their positions once the new force arrives here. The brigadier did not identify the parties.

In Beirut yesterday Lebanese leftist leader Kamal Jumblat noted that "the arrival of a foreign army in Lebanon should be brought about after a bill proposed by the government has been examined by parliament. Otherwise, the entry of foreign troops is illegal and must be considered an invasion."

While Mr. Gemayel was clearly skeptical, his father, Phalangist Party leader Pierre Gemayel sounded a rare note of optimism.

"We and the Palestinians can solve everything through understanding and brotherhood," his

U.N. General Assembly declares Transkei independence invalid

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 27 (R). — In a broadside against South Africa, the General Assembly last night declared invalid the independence granted only hours earlier to the black African "homeland" of the Transkei.

The resolution, coinciding with the start of the U.N.'s annual debate on apartheid, was approved by 134 of the 135 delegations present in the 145-nation body.

The United States cast the lone abstention, saying it could not go along with a provision requesting states to prohibit individuals and corporations from having any dealings with what the draft referred

to throughout as "the so-called Transkei."

The territory, with a population of some three million, over one-third of whom work in South Africa, is anathema to the vast majority of U.N. members as one of the fruits of the Pretoria government's policy of apartheid or racial separation.

They say the proposed establishment of a series of "homelands" or Bantustans, covering less than 15 per cent of the territory of South Africa, is a totally unacceptable substitute for granting full political and economic rights to the black African majority.

The U.N.'s apartheid debate is being held for the first time in its special political committee, reflecting the importance being accorded this year to Southern African issues.

In another departure from precedent, representatives of African liberation movements were yesterday allowed to speak in the assembly, instead of being confined to committee appearances.

Pope Paul, in 1965, and Pan Africanist Congress leader Yasser Arafat, in 1974, were the only non-speakers in the plenary.

Before the apartheid debate some time next week, the assembly is expected to deal with a dozen or more resolutions relating to South Africa from various angles.

One, patterned after a resolution passed by the United Nations General Assembly in the Security Council last week, will include a call for an arms embargo against South Africa, according to some sources.

They said others would bar all remaining sports contacts with South Africa, reiterate calls for the freeing of political prisoners in the republic, condemn ties between Israel and South Africa.

There will also be a resolution supporting the convening of an anti-apartheid conference in Lagos, Nigeria, next August, the UN said.

Greece, Turkey hold Paris, Berne meets

ATHENS, Oct. 27 (R). — Greece and Turkey open talks in Paris and Berne next week in an effort to solve the disputes which have strained relations between them.

An official announcement in Athens today said that Greek and Turkish delegations will meet in Paris on Tuesday to discuss Aegean airspace problems.

"Greek and Turkish delegations will also meet on the same day in Berne to negotiate the delimitation of the continental shelf in the Aegean," the announcement said.

The United Nations Security Council last August urged the two countries to open a dialogue for the peaceful settlement of their dispute after Greece claimed the Turkish move to prospect for oil in the Aegean constituted a threat to peace.

Greece has also gone to the World Court in The Hague asking for a delineation of the Aegean continental shelf.

Greek Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis said last week the Berne talks would be at experts level and of an exploratory nature.

The Paris meeting on control of airspace over the Aegean follows five unsuccessful rounds of talks. Greece closed air corridors in 1974 after the Turkish invasion of Cyprus and a Turkish demand to control part of the Aegean.

party's radio station quoted him as saying, "We can achieve nothing through hatred and terror."

He added the Cairo summit had brought the Arab states closer to a common view on the roots of the crisis in Lebanon and said the rapprochement between Syria and Egypt begun at Riyadh "constitutes half the way towards a solution sought by all Lebanese."

Premier Rashid Karami told reporters when he arrived tonight in Beirut with President Elias Sarkis from Cairo that Arab leaders wanted to place the planned deterrent force under the Lebanese head of state's command because he represented all Lebanon.

"It is quite natural, however, that he will not adopt any unilateral decisions but in agreement with the legitimate authorities," he said.

Meanwhile, Mr. Chamoun and other rightwing leaders met to discuss the outcome of the Cairo summit. They issued no statement pending a meeting with Mr. Sarkis to clarify certain matters.

In Damascus, Syrian Information Minister Ahmed Iskander said today Syrian forces in Lebanon will very soon provide the backbone of the Arab peace-keeping force in the embattled country.

Travellers arriving in Beirut from the mountains to the south-east reported today that Syrian troops had begun painting their vehicles white — the colour of the Arab League force in Lebanon.

The latest ceasefire in the war, part of the package endorsed in Cairo, was generally holding better than most of its 54 abortive predecessors.

Soviet Union declares cuts in defence spending next year

MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (R). — The Soviet Union today announced a small cut in its declared defence spending next year in an apparent effort to show the world that it is sincere in its repeated calls for disarmament.

Presenting the 1977 budget to the Supreme Soviet (parliament), Finance Minister Vasilii Garbuzov

said the military allocation was 17,200 million roubles (214 million dollars) — a drop of 200 million roubles (25 million dollars) on 1976.

As a percentage of the total national income, this was 7.2 per cent, compared with 7.8 per cent this year.

In the last few years, the Soviet defence budget has repeatedly been a percentage of total. The last time an absolute drop was announced was 1974, when it was 7.8 per cent, also by 200 million roubles.

However, Western analysts believe the official figure does not represent true Soviet military spending. They believe a large portion of the science allocation is on defence.

Observers here said the Kremlin was almost bound to use the apparent defence cut in renewed criticism of the United States, which raised its defence budget this year, and other NATO powers.

The Soviet Union rejects Western allegations that it is involved in a wide-ranging programme of military expansion, and says it is merely maintaining its armed forces at an "appropriate" level.

Observers noted that Mr. Garbuzov's announcement goes along with Soviet disarmament proposals discussed at the United Nations.

The latest Kremlin idea is for a treaty on the renunciation of force in international dealings, long-standing Soviet suggestion for defence budget cuts of an average percentage by the major powers.

In an expected three-day session the Supreme Soviet has been urged primarily to approve the 1980 economic plan. A report on plan was read to the session earlier today by Deputy Premier Nikolai Baibakov, although it is expected that Premier Alexei Kosygin would do so.

First published in guidelines last December by the Communist Party Central Committee, plan was passed with minor changes by the party Congress in March. Since then the targets have been made more specific, and latest version was approved yesterday by a plenary session of the central committee.

The plan's main feature is continuing heavy emphasis on agricultural expansion, with a huge investment programme and ambitious production targets.

Average annual grain output the five year period has been around 220 million tonnes, near 40 million tonnes higher than yearly level of the past five years.

Gold shares were irregular but the undertone was firm at the IMF gold auction. Australians and Americans firmed.

Hawker, Reed Intl, Unilever, Metal Box, Bowater and Guest Keen lost between 5p and 8p.

Spillers was slightly more than 2p down on balance after low interim profits but BP was a penny up following higher half year profits. Dunlop eased 2p ahead of half time results due tomorrow.

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LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed lower Wednesday in light trading and at 11 the F.T. index was off 5.3 to 268.0, a new low for the year. A rise in money market rates added to the prevailing nervousness of the market dealers said.

Government bonds lost up to 3/4 point with much of the turn in the short maturities, dealers added. Equity leaders declined much as 8.0.

Gold shares were irregular but the undertone was firm at the IMF gold auction. Australians and Americans firmed.

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